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1927
Third Annual Catalog



(THE ORCHID-SPRAGUE)

Gladiolus - *Outdoor Roses*
Hardy Lilies - *Irises*

J. W. CROW, LIMITED

Simcoe

:

Ontario

J. W. CROW

Formerly Professor of Horticulture, Ontario Agricultural College.

Past President, American Society for Horticultural Science.

Judge, Canadian Gladiolus Exhibition. 1924, 1925.

Judge, American Gladiolus Exhibition. 1924, 1925.

President, Canadian Gladiolus Society, 1926, 1927

I am represented in Toronto by:

MR. A. F. MARIES,
241 Davenport Road

Introduction

CATALOGUES are of two kinds. The first aims only TO SELL whatever goods the owner has to offer. The second aims to assist the customer TO BUY wisely and to make a success with what he buys. The second is the kind I like to get and the kind I endeavour to put out. My experience convinces me that in the long run my own business success depends upon the success of my customers.

The specialties offered herein are believed to be those of greatest interest and value to the majority of flower lovers. They have been chosen after long and thorough acquaintance with garden flowers of all kinds and can be relied on to furnish the largest returns in satisfaction.

The most important and most difficult problem for a beginner is to select the right varieties. Outside of the personal qualities of the grower himself (or herself) the varieties chosen have more to do with success and enjoyment than any other factor. Good varieties insure satisfaction; poor ones insure disappointment. The number of varieties offered now-a-days is bewildering and beginners would do well to be guided by specialists whose expert knowledge is a result of wide observation and long experience. Prospective planters whose knowledge is limited and who have not had opportunity of comparison may depend on the information and opinions expressed herein. I aim to know varieties thoroughly and to offer only those I can recommend as superior.

It is fully as important to know which varieties to avoid as it is to know which ones to plant and your attention is directed to the list of gladiolus on page 6. In Roses and Irises a similar strict elimination has been put into effect and the list of rejected varieties if published would prove of astonishing length.

As to prices, experienced buyers know that "cheap" stock is usually inferior and that money spent for cheap planting material is usually worse than wasted. Disappointment is an expensive crop to grow. I aim to build up a high-class trade in choice stock of select varieties. The number of repeat orders I have received convinces me I am on the right track and that a great many flower-lovers are looking for the dependable service I offer. My prices are as moderate as is compatible with first-class quality and reliability.

For Customers in U. S. A.

I HAVE a large number of gladiolus customers in the United States. Importation from Canada is not difficult and requires only an import permit from the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D.C. I have to satisfy the Board that my stock is produced in Canada and that it is free from disease. No one has been refused a permit for my gladiolus. Express shipments are inspected by U.S. authorities at port of entry and all mail shipments are inspected at Washington, D.C. All export orders are inspected and certified by Canadian officials prior to shipment.

Persons in the United States wishing to import stock should advise me as to varieties, quantities and sizes desired. If I am able to supply them, I will book the order. On application to the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D.C., the customer will be furnished with a blank form on which to make application for permit and in which he is required to give details of his order. He is also required to state whether he wishes importation by mail or express. In the case of mail shipments, the customer should retain his permit and send me only the special mailing tag issued by the Board. In the case of express shipments, no address tag is furnished and the permit must be forwarded to me in order to accompany the shipment.

Gladiolus stock produced in Canada and imported into the United States can be offered for sale at once. U.S. customs duties on imported gladiolus are 30% and are paid by the customer at destination.

All shipments by express at customer's expense unless otherwise arranged for. Parcel-post rate 14 cents per lb. flat. No zones.



Third Annual
Gladiolus Guide Book
1927



THE GLADIOLUS OF THE FUTURE

The Gladiolus is today probably the leading commercial flower of the world. It is more popular than ever and is increasing in favor every year. Its value rests upon a solid basis of merit and a remarkable adaptability to nearly all soils and climates. The gladiolus is a great favorite in the prairie provinces of Canada and thrives throughout the Dominion from coast to coast. It is of the easiest possible cultivation and leads all other garden flowers in suitability for indoor decoration and floral display. It ships well and can be transported long distances in splendid condition.

The chief defect of most gladiolus varieties, in my judgment, is a lack of refinement in form and color. The stiffness and heaviness of many of our present sorts contrasts strikingly with the gracefulness of such varieties as Mrs. Dr. Norton, Smoky and the sensational new origination, "The Orchid," recently put out by Sprague of California. The last named is reproduced on our front cover and tells its own story of airy grace. There is plenty of room for diversity of type in this beautiful flower but certainly the improvement suggested is much needed and will be welcomed by gladiolus growers everywhere.

BEST VARIETIES

Many of my customers tell me they value my estimate of varieties. For the guidance of those interested I am listing below the best selections I am able to make in each color. Some of the most recent introductions are not offered in this catalogue, the reason being that I have new varieties of my own coming along which require all my attention. I shall continue to add to my stock, however, the best varieties from other introducers.

(Each section is in alphabetical order).

WHITE:—La Beaute, Mrs. F. C. Hornberger.

LIGHT BLUE:—Mrs. Van Konynenburg. DARK BLUE:—Veilchenblau.

LIGHT YELLOW:—Golden Measure, Obelisque.

DEEP YELLOW:—Golden Dream, Gold Eagle.

PINK, not conspicuously blotched:—Catherine Coleman, Lady Byng, Longfellow, Louvain, Rita Beck, W. H. Phipps.

PINK, blotched:—Elizabeth Tabor.

PINK, combined with any other color, not blotched:—Gladdie Boy, Gloriana, Jenny Lind, Mrs. Dr. Norton, Revue.

ORANGE:—Orange Queen. SCARLET:—Dr. F. E. Bennett.

RED:—Scarlet Wonder (Groff's Majestic). MAROON-RED:—Purple Glory.

BLACK-RED:—Persia, (or Arabia. I can see no difference).

LIGHT MAUVE:—Century, Mary Frey, Minuet, Mrs. F. C. Peters, The Orchid.

DEEP MAUVE:—Herada. RED-PURPLE:—Henry Ford, Purple Queen (K).

BLUE-PURPLE:—Sovereign. STRIPED AND FLAKED:—Mrs. Leon Douglas.

BRONZE AND SMOKY:—Alcazar (Vilmorin), Emile Auburn, John T. Pirie, Smoky.

BLOTCHED, any color not pink:—Henry C. Goehl, Mme. Geo. Boulay.

APRICOT AND BUFF:—Ming Toy. GREEN:—Pelletier d'Oisy.

STIPPLED:—Dr. W. Van Fleet, Gloriosa, Rose Mary.

LIST OF GLADIOLUS VARIETIES I HAVE DISCONTINUED GROWING

I go to considerable expense annually to buy and test new introductions and each year am compelled to discard varieties which are no longer required. The following list is made up of sorts I have discontinued growing and I believe most of them to be distinctly outclassed by other varieties. The varieties marked with "*" are useful commercial sorts of which the principal supply comes from Holland at prices I cannot undertake to meet.

Alba Dea, Alton, *America, American Beauty, Anthony B. Kunderd, Anthony Longsides, Arbutus, Badenia, Bertrex, Blue Jay, Capt. A. C. Baker, Charlemagne, Chateau Thierry, Chris, Conspicuous, Cracker Jack, Dawn, Defiance, Diana, Early Snowflake, Electra, Elora, Empire, Etendard, Fire Ribbon, Flora, Golden King, Goliath, Gov. Hanley, Grossfurstin Elizabeth, *Halley, Ida Van, Independence, Intensity, Jewell (Groff), Joe Coleman, Kunderd's Glory, Lady Borden, *Le Marechal Foch, Lene Graetz, Leota, Lily White, L'Immaculee, Lucie, Lutetia, Majestic (Velthuys), Mr. Mark, Mrs. A. E. Kunderd, Mrs. F. Field, *Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. Velthuys, Mrs. Watt, Niagara, Nora, Odin, Orange Glory, *Panama, Parliament, Peace, Pella, Pink Beauty, Pink Perfection, Pink Wonder, Pride of Hillegom, Princes, Roem von Kennerland, Rose Ash, Rose Glory, *Rose Pearl, Scarlet Princes, *Schwaben, Sheila, Sulphur Glow, War, White Giant, White Wonder, White Glory, *Wilbrinck, Willy Wigman, Yellow Glory, Yellow Hammer, Youell's Favorite.

PRIMULINUS

Ablaze, Albion, Alma Gluck, Altair, Amy Belle, Angola, Arden, Argo, Asia, Bobolink, Butterfly, Canopus, Concolor, Dawson, Dorothy Wheeler, Early Sunrise, Elberton, Fire Fly, Ghost, Gold Drop, Golden Butterfly, Golden Gate, Hermione, John M. Good, Juno, Linton, *Maiden's Blush, Mildred Pettman, Myra, Nydia, Nopal, *Orange Brilliant, Regulus, Roanoke, Rosalia, Ruby, Salmon Beauty, Salmon Buff, Scarlet Treasure, *Souvenir, Topaz, White Butterfly, Yeoman.

GLADIOLUS DISEASES

Bulletins No. 3 and No. 4 of the Canadian Gladiolus Society contain two splendid illustrated articles on this important subject by Mr. F. L. Drayton, Plant Pathologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. These two articles constitute the most complete and reliable information available in print on this important subject. The Bulletins are furnished free to members of the Society and are confined to the membership. See announcement re Canadian Gladiolus Society in paragraph below.

Mr. Drayton will be glad to receive diseased or suspicious gladiolus material for examination and parcels weighing not over twelve ounces may be forwarded to him free of postage.

There are now several diseases more or less common on gladiolus bulbs, some of which are very serious. Bulbs and valuable cormels should be peeled before planting. Mr. Drayton has met with some success in controlling disease in land which has grown diseased bulbs but the most effective means of prevention is to plant sound bulbs in clean land which has not grown gladiolus before.

CANADIAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Every gladiolus grower should belong to this national society for the promotion of interest in the gladiolus. The annual Bulletin contains important contributions on Gladiolus Diseases as mentioned above and on Gladiolus Breeding, Varieties and other subjects. Much of this information is not available elsewhere. The Secretary-Treasurer is Mrs. E. Schumacher, 112 Victoria Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont., who will be glad to receive your membership fee of \$2.00 or to advise you fully concerning the advantages of membership. Remit by P.O. money order.

GLADIOLUS CULTURE

The gladiolus reaches its highest perfection in our sunny Canadian climate, with our abundant summer rainfall and absence of extreme heat. It is usually classed as frost-tender but the young growth of early spring will stand several degrees of frost without injury. To reach its best in size and vigor of growth an abundant and continuous moisture supply is required. The gladiolus will thrive on any soil and is as easy to grow as corn. Its requirements are simply well-tilled land of reasonable fertility and good cultivation. Do not use fresh stable manure.

The gladiolus is technically a corm, which is a thickened, fleshy, succulent organ, corresponding in structure to a stem. Each full-sized corm has from three to five buds or more. As a rule only the centre one grows, although sometimes two or more may do so. Roots are produced from a small, sharply defined area on the under side. The old corm dies completely each year and its place is taken by a new one which arises as a swelling at the base of the leaves, just above the old corm. This gradually enlarges and is nearly full size by blossom time. The new corm throws out roots of its own also and at digging time in the fall the two root systems will be found attached to the new corm. Increase is by division and a new corm is produced from every bud of the old corm which sends out leaves. Increase is also by means of small corms called cormels, which are sometimes produced in large numbers. They are formed on small stems (not roots) which arise from the base of the newly-formed parent corm. Cormels continue to form throughout the season so long as growth continues.

Plant as early in spring as land can be put in good condition. The usual depth of planting is from four to five inches, with full-sized corms spaced 4 to 6 inches apart, in single (or double) rows, which may be two and a half or three feet apart. Tillage should be thorough and continuous throughout the season. Cultivate after every rain (or after watering) to keep the soil surface loose. This is important, especially if rapid increase is desired. Increase is slow in compact or dry soil. (See page 23, re mulching with peat).

The flower spike is ready to cut when the first bloom is open. In shipping cut bloom, I have had best success by shipping dry, wilting the flowers slightly before packing. They will freshen up at once when placed in water and will show no crushing of petals. Wrap several spikes together in paper and ship upright.

Corms and cormels should be lifted before danger of hard freezing. If tops are mature, leaves and stem can be cut off at once half an inch from the corm. If tops are green they may be left on for a time before being removed. Dry or cure the corms thoroughly, in the sun if possible, before storage. Store throughout the winter dry and in a medium temperature with good ventilation. Keep from frost.

The tips of the spikes of many varieties will droop on a warm day, especially if the weather is dry. In most cases they straighten up again at night but in certain varieties they do not and the stem remains permanently crooked. To keep a spike straight for exhibition support the tip so as not to let it droop.

GENERAL VARIETY LIST

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Each variety is rated as to its comparative standing for Exhibition (E), Commercial (C), Garden (G), and Landscape (L) purposes. The ratings given are my own. 5X indicates the very best in its class and color. 4X indicates high class.

Exhibition varieties should show large flowers and tall, imposing spikes with as many flowers open as possible.

Commercial varieties should increase rapidly and flower freely. They should carry and last well and should open four to six flowers at one time.

Varieties especially suited for masses or groups in beds or borders are indicated by "L". These are short to medium in height with medium-size flowers, in bright or strong colors and with a long blooming period.

Varieties which are at their best as garden subjects are indicated by "G" and amateurs interested in choice garden flowers may be guided by this designation.

The number of days required for first size corms from planting to blooming is given for most varieties. Smaller corms require a longer period.

Prices given herewith are according to diameter and the standard grades for gladiolus corms are as follows: No. 1—1½" up, No. 2—1¼" to 1½", No. 3—1" to 1¼", No. 4—¾" to 1", No. 5—½" to ¾", No. 6—¼" to ½", and "cormels."

10 for the price of 9. Not less than 5 at 10 rate. Where cormels are priced by the hundred only no order will be accepted for less than 25.

I do not substitute without permission. Please state whether I may do so and if possible give a second choice.

Forwarding charges at customer's expense, by express unless otherwise requested and arranged for. Please notify me of your **express office**.

BUY CORMELS

The cheapest way to get a start in high priced varieties is to buy small planting sizes or cormels. Number five or six corms, if given reasonably good care and a long season of growth will often flower the same season and in any case can be depended on to make large corms of a size to flower well the following year. Cormels of many varieties will do quite as well if started early. Young corms (those grown from small sizes) produce more cormels than large ones, especially if the large corms are old. Experienced growers buy small sizes and the "trade" deals largely in them. Amateurs might do the same very advantageously.

For the germination of cormels I use granulated peat, referred to on page 23.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Cormels
time. My stock is positively true to name. This wonderful variety took a prominent place in exhibitions last year and has no equal as a show yellow. 4—8 flowers open. E5, C5, G5, 90—96 days.							
Each	\$10.00	\$8.75	\$7.50	\$6.25	\$5.00	\$3.50	.25 each \$2.00 per 10
Golden Measure (Kelway)—A grand exhibition variety in light yellow. Very tall and strong with large, wide-open flowers of heavy texture, 7—10 open. E5, C5, G5, 90—97 days.							
Each	.15	.13	—	.09	.07	.05	.75 per 100
Heinrich Kansleiter (Pfitzer)—A splendid new, early variety in a rich, ruby shade E5, C5, G5, 77 days.							
Each	.50	.45	.37	.30	.25	.20	.35 per 10
Heliotrope (Lemoine)—Deep, clear violet, similar to Baron Hulot and Sovereign but better color than either. E4, C5, G5, 88 days.							
Each	.50	.45	.37	.30	.25	.20	.35 per 10
Henry Ford (Diener)—Large, clear purple, 10—12 open. Opposite-flowered but can be persuaded to open all one way and when so handled is unequalled as an exhibition variety. E5, C5, G5, 78 days.							
Each	.50	.45	.37	.30	.25	.20	.35 per 10
Herada (Austin)—An even shade of clear, deep mauve. No other like it, very popular Large, wide open flowers. E5, C5, G5, L5, 74 days.							
Each	.10	.09	—	—	.05	.04	.20 per 100
Illuminator (Hinkle)—Valuable commercial variety of remarkable substance and shipping quality. Long spike, 7—8 open, brilliant carmine with a base color of deep mauve. E5, C5, G5, 95 days.							
Each	—	.45	.37	.30	.25	.20	.35 per 10
J. A. Carbone (Diener)—Very fine variety of largest size; light orange-salmon. Remarkable color but short spike. E5, C5, G5, 99 days.							
Each	.50	.45	.37	.30	.25	.20	.35 per 10
Lilac Wonder (Grullemans)—New 1926. A small flower in a rare color, light rose-violet. C5, G5.							
Each	.50	.45	.37	.30	.25	.20	.35 per 10
Louvain (Groff)—The best all-round commercial pink gladiolus on the market. Flowers of the largest size and heaviest substance. Spike of fine form, 4—7 open. Long stems, perfect for cutting. Color between shell-pink and light rose, sometimes shows slight flaking. Cormels large, abundant and germinate well. E4, C5, G5, 86 days.							
Each	.50	.45	.37	.30	.25	.20	.35 per 10
La Beaute (Heemskerk)—I rate this as the best of the moderate priced whites. The throat is cream but the flower is pure white, without streaks or splashes. Strong plant, making a fine spike of large flowers, 5—8 open. E5, C5, G5.							
Each	.25	.22	—	—	—	—	—
Magic (Kunderd)—Very attractive variety, dainty and beautiful. 4—6 flowers open, well spaced apart. Light lavender-blue with deep velvety-purple throat. C5, G5.							
Each	.20	.17	.13	.11	.08	.05	\$1.00 per 100
Ming Toy (Kunderd)—One of the finest primis. Very large flowers of apricot-buff, delicately ruffled. C5, G5, 85 days.							
Each	—	—	.11	.09	.07	.05	.75 per 100
Mrs. Dr. Norton (Kunderd)—One of the finest exhibition varieties and equally fine for cutting. Large wide-open flowers of most attractive form and splendid placement, 4—7 open. Silvery-pink, shading to rose-pink at edge of petals, touch of cream in throat. This variety is in a class by itself and is a noted exhibition winner. E5, C5, G5, 90 days.							
Each	—	—	.07	.06	.05	—	.20 per 100
Mrs. F. C. Peters (Fischer)—One of the very best. Very fine exhibition spike of rose-lilac, orchid color. 7—8 open. E5, C5, G5, 100 days.							
Each	.25	.22	—	.15	.12	.09	\$1.50 per 100

GLADIOLUS IN MIXTURE

The only mixture I offer is made up entirely of bloomed seedlings of my own origination. Named varieties which are not good enough to carry under their own names I discard. I guarantee these seedlings to be new and distinct from any varieties in commerce. Several growers who tried this mixture last year report the greatest satisfaction and express surprise that I should allow such high class stock to pass out of my hands. I have many thousands of new hybrid seedlings coming into bloom every year, so many in fact that it would be entirely out of the question for me to keep them all. I select only the most promising and pass over a great many quite as good as most varieties in commerce today. One keen critic and good judge tells me he got out of this mixture last year the best exhibition yellow he has yet seen besides half a dozen others of unusual merit.

Some of the varieties I have used extensively as parents are Golden Dream, Orange Queen, Norton, Louvain, Europa, Gloriana, Lohrman, Pendleton, American Beauty, Bennett, Purple Glory, etc.

These bulbs run one inch and up in size, the smaller ones being every bit as valuable as the large ones.

Price .90c per doz., 25 for **\$1.50**, 100 for **\$5.00**.

HYBRIDIZED SEED

Gladiolus are easy to grow from seed and no matter how many you raise, you get no two alike. This is how new varieties are secured. Seed should be sown in a shallow drill in the open ground, three-quarters of an inch deep. Six to ten seeds to the inch is not too thick. Germination is rather slow but bulbs will often make three-quarters of an inch diameter the first year. I get fifty per cent. to flower the second year.

The seed I offer is from hand pollenized crosses of the choicest varieties in my collection and will produce many prizes of great value. Raising and flowering high class seedlings is fascinating and profitable. **\$1.50** per 100, 500 for **\$5.00**.

STORAGE OF PEELED BULBS

I make a practice of peeling all bulbs before shipment in order to make sure they are free from disease. This is the only safe way to buy gladiolus but of course these bulbs require special care to keep them from drying out. I store them in shredded peat referred to on page 23. Dry sawdust or dry clean sand should be equally satisfactory.

Small corms and cormels require very close attention if peeled, otherwise they are likely to suffer serious injury through loss of moisture. They may even die outright if carelessly handled. Large corms should be carefully guarded from becoming too dry.

The gladiolus prefers a moderate storage temperature. Corms stored at 40 or below will be slower in starting growth and will flower later than if stored at a higher temperature. I do not think 55 is too high but the chief requisite is a dry atmosphere with good ventilation. There are some diseases which develop rapidly in storage if moisture is present.

LILIES

Lilium Regale (Regal Lily). I am booking orders for spring delivery of this magnificent, July-blooming, hardy lily. The plant grows from 3' to 3½' in height with five or more superb flowers on one stem. The flowers are very large, measuring from five to six inches in width. They are very fragrant and are pure white with the inside of the long tube lemon-yellow. Spring-set bulbs will flower this season. Plant 6" deep in any well-drained soil. (Do not use manure of any kind on lilies.) This lily is entirely hardy but the young leaves of early spring will not stand severe frost. All lilies, with the exception of *L. Candidum*, prefer cool soils, with more or less shade. A good location for them is among low-growing perennials or on the north side of shrubbery. In heavy soils lay the bulb on its side, placing an inch of sharp sand underneath, over and about it. Work in sand or peat to lighten compact soils. Large flowering bulbs \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00; 12 for \$10.00.

CANADIAN FLOWERS FOR CANADIAN GARDENS

COME BACK TO THIS PAGE

when you have looked carefully through this catalogue.

I have incorporated my business under the firm name of

J. W. CROW, LIMITED

and am offering to the public preference stock at \$50.00 per share. This is an excellent investment and should appeal strongly to persons interested in flowers and especially to those interested in new varieties. I should welcome such persons as stock-holders and am certain they would find the enterprise very interesting as well as profitable. Sixty-five shares have been sold at this writing (Mar. 9).

A complete statement of assets and full details concerning organization appear in my printed prospectus, a copy of which will be forwarded on request.

The plan of organization is as follows:

CAPITALIZATION: \$50,000.00

Divided into 900 shares 7% cumulative preferred stock, par value \$50.00 each, and 1,000 shares common stock, of no par value.

400 shares of 7% cumulative preferred stock are being offered now and with each share will be given as a bonus one share of common stock.

500 shares of preferred stock and 600 shares of common stock will be held by myself in return for my assets as set forth in the printed prospectus.

Preference shares are redeemable at \$55.00 per share after five years, and are non-voting. Each share of common stock entitles the holder to one vote.

\$1,000.00 FOR A NEW ROSE

In order to encourage the development in Canada of new roses suited to our climatic requirements and in order to call attention to the commercial possibilities of rose hybridizing, I have made an offer of \$1,000.00 cash to be awarded through the Ontario Rose Society for a new rose which will meet the requirements of any one of the three classes mentioned below.

1. A hardy climber, reasonably free from disease and with flowers of or approaching hybrid-tea quality.
2. A bush rose as hardy as the old H.P.'s and with the free recurrent-blooming habit of the modern hybrid teas. This rose must be meritorious in all other respects.
3. A recurrent-blooming bush rose of reasonable all-round merit and with pronounced resistance to both mildew and black spot.

I shall be glad to give to any person interested all possible information on methods of breeding and best varieties to use for crossing.



LILIUM SARGALE
originated by J. W. Crow.

This grand new lily is a cross of *L. Sargentiae* and *L. Regale*. It is taller than *Regale*, with larger flowers and is two weeks later in blooming. This wonderful hybrid flowered first in 1918 at the Ontario Agricultural College, where it originated, and ranks as the finest new production in hardy lilies in many years. Not yet offered for sale.

See Page 14 for *Lilium Regale*.

Success with Roses

Any person can succeed with roses. There are desirable varieties which can be grown with reasonable satisfaction almost anywhere. Good roses are not so hard to grow as many people think and it is time we in Canada took stock of our many unnecessary failures.

NEW VARIETIES

At the present time the craze in roses is for new colors and while these new shades are pleasing there is probably not one novelty in a hundred which can be grown with general satisfaction in Canadian gardens. The demand for new roses is so tremendous that several European firms carry on extensively the origination of new varieties especially for this trade. Very often these have nothing to recommend them except a new shade of color.

European novelties come to us from climates much milder than our own and very few of them will stand our cold winters, much less our hot, dry summers. European hybridizers have been very successful in developing continuous-blooming varieties but these are almost entirely of hybrid-tea origin and are much better suited with us to greenhouse culture than to out-door cultivation. The hardiest and best ever-blooming hybrid-teas are Gruss an Teplitz, Mme. Caroline Testout and Ophelia.

A new rose can be produced and put on the market in a surprisingly short time. Seedling hybrid-teas will flower often in eight weeks or less from germination of the seed. They will bloom to such perfection during their second and third seasons that new roses have been known to win the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society in less than three years from seed. They can be put on the market the fourth or fifth year. Needless to say, they cannot be fairly tested in such a short time and this fact explains the ultimate failure, even in their own countries, of most European novelties. Their chances of success in our more rigorous climate are very slender indeed.

The hybrid-tea roses grown under glass are very beautiful and are so free-blooming that we should all like to grow them in our gardens. They are only moderately hardy, however, at best and many of them are almost useless outside of our most favored climatic districts. Many excellent hardy roses which would give splendid satisfaction are commonly overlooked in favor of these tender greenhouse varieties.

Hardy, continuous-blooming varieties are much to be desired but are not yet forthcoming. The old June-blooming roses, wrongly called hybrid-perpetual, (because they are not continuous blooming), are reliably hardy and it is most unfortunate that such really high-class varieties as Frau Karl Druschki, Geo. Arends, Mrs. John Laing, Capt. Hayward and others, are now so neglected. Conrad F. Meyer, a rugosa hybrid, is one of the finest roses known and produces flowers quite up to exhibition standard. It is very hardy and can be grown almost anywhere.

BUY CANADIAN GROWN PLANTS

Roses start into growth very easily and should be planted while still dormant. Plants which come to you in spring with long, sickly, white shoots have been stored or shipped too warm. This is one of the serious difficulties with imported roses and is a strong argument in favor of Canadian grown stock. These blanched shoots are very tender and soon die on exposure to sun and air. It is a common practice to remove them from imported roses before the plants are re-shipped to the purchasers. Such roses have lost vitality and as a consequence are seriously weakened. They have also lost their best buds and will be slow in starting into growth. A brief examination will show whether strong dormant buds are present or whether they have been lost through premature growth.

BUY STRONG PLANTS

A strong, healthy plant of the right variety, with a good root system, cannot help but flower if it is properly planted and reasonably tended. A good rose plant is stout in the stem and branches (for the variety), with numerous long and reasonably stout roots. The fine, hair-like rootlets are of very little consequence as they will not stand exposure to the air and are almost certain to be dead when the plant is finally reset. A good plant is fresh and plump, not dried and withered. A plant which has become dried out may partially recover but any drying whatever is harmful.

PLANTING

Proper planting of roses is very simple and with vigorous plants no one should lose a single specimen. The only rule is to plant firmly. When a good rose plant dies it was not planted firmly enough.

A great deal of misconception is current as to the proper depth of planting. The important thing is to have the root system in good soil and only deep enough to allow for good cultivation about the plant. Roots planted too deep cannot function properly and may die outright.

Any person who may favor the laborious custom, still practised in Europe and widely advocated in this country, of deep digging in preparing land for roses would do well to read the emphatic condemnation of this practice by J. Horace McFarland, editor of the American Rose Annual, in the Flower Grower, February, 1926. The only benefit which can possibly result from digging deeper than twelve inches is to improve the drainage conditions and this effect is temporary only. On well drained land, ten to twelve inches is quite deep enough and will give equally as good results as digging to a depth of two or three feet.

SOILS

Roses can be grown with splendid success on any soil, provided it is well drained. Light soil requires more feeding but will give excellent results if heavily mulched in summer to keep the roots cool and moist. Clay loam is probably ideal but it is the height of folly to give up roses because your soil is sand or sandy-loam. The only serious objection to light land is the rose chafer, which breeds in this type of soil and is not found on clay.

FERTILIZERS

As to fertilizers, sufficient well-rotted stable-manure to keep the plants in vigorous condition is the principal requirement. It should be worked into the soil in early spring. Bone meal sometimes gives good results and may be tested on a few plants to determine its value. It improves the texture of blooms and the health of foliage. It is more likely to be required on light soils or where stable manure is used in quantity.

BUDDED PLANTS BEST

All H. T.'s and most H.P.'s should be budded. Several stocks are in use, but Japanese multiflora is proving very satisfactory as to hardiness and permanence. Own-root roses as offered for out-door planting are in an active growing condition with full foliage. They do not compare in value with strong, dormant, field-grown, budded stock.

PRUNING

All H.P. and H.T. roses should be cut back when planted, the latter more severely than the former. This distinction must be kept in mind also in subsequent years. The only definite rule which can be given is to relate the pruning to all other cultural practices to the extent of insuring strong, vigorous, new growth.

DISEASES

One of the chief reasons for failure is the black spot disease of the foliage, which compels thorough spraying from early spring to fall. It is much more difficult to control than mildew and I have yet to find any hybrid-tea variety resistant to black spot. Most of them are very subject to it and the new roses, called pernetianas, are the worst offenders of all. Most H.P.'s are much less affected and while they are by no means free they give little trouble if planted away from susceptible varieties.

CONTROL OF PESTS

The most important insect pest of the rose is the aphid or green fly. This may be controlled by Black Leaf 40, (a liquid tobacco extract), or by dusting with nicotine-sulphate, applied in powder form with a hand blower. For black spot and mildew the most satisfactory remedy I have used is Bordo-arsenate powder, applied with a hand blower. Black spot must be prevented and after it has once started can only be checked by removing and destroying all diseased leaves and spraying or dusting to prevent new infection. Mildew can be checked and cured by spraying or dusting after it has started. The arsenate in this combination will destroy all leaf-eating insects.

WINTER PROTECTION

Hybrid-tea roses require protection in winter. On lighter soils they may be laid flat and covered with earth. Heavy clay is too compact for such use and a more porous covering is preferred, such as straw, leaves, or sandy soil.

CLIMBING ROSES

The popular old *Crimson Rambler* is very subject to mildew and should be discarded. Its place can be filled adequately by *Excelsa*, which is identical in color, equally as showy and almost free from disease. *Climbing American Beauty*, *American Pillar* and *Dr. Walter Van Fleet* are free from disease and do not require spraying.

Climbing roses should be grown on trellises or other supports, in sunny situations with good air circulation. They will thrive much better on a trellis two feet away from a wall than they will if trained directly on the wall itself. They should not be planted close against foundations or under over-hanging eaves. These situations, being very dry, are favorable to mildew and to aphids, red spider and thrip. The two last named may be controlled by frequent thorough sprayings with water under strong pressure.

The worst possible situation for a tender climbing rose is on a wall facing south or in a "sheltered" spot which is open to the full blaze of the mid-day sun. The extreme heat of summer is very trying and the strong sun of late winter and early spring is even more dangerous. The changes of temperature in such a position are so sudden and so extreme that winter-killing inevitably results unless the plant is thoroughly protected.

Tender climbers may be laid down for winter protection or may be wrapped with straw or burlap.

Hardy climbers may be on their own roots but will give equal satisfaction budded on hardy stocks.

The young shoots of great vigor and length which develop from the base of climbing roses or from points higher up should be retained, as they constitute the best flowering wood for the succeeding year. If necessary, old wood should be cut entirely away to make room for them.

HEDGE AND SHRUB ROSES

Rosa Hugonis and *Rosa spinosissima* make very fine early flowering ornamental shrubs, hardy and free from pests and diseases. They should be extensively planted and will compare very favorably indeed with the over-popular *Spiraea Van Houtte*. They are also excellent for hedges, as is *F. J. Grootendorst*, a hardy *rugosa* hybrid. *Sir Thomas Lipton*, *rugosa* hybrid, makes a magnificent continuous-blooming tall shrub and is probably the finest all-round hardy rose known.

ROSE HYBRIDIZING

I am extensively engaged in hybridizing roses with the object of developing hardy, disease resistant varieties. Any person interested in new roses is cordially invited to visit my gardens at any time.

CANADIAN GROWN ROSES

GENERAL VARIETY LIST

All roses offered herein are produced in the favorable climate of British Columbia by Messrs. H. M. Eddie & Sons, Rose Specialists, Nurserymen, Sardis, B.C., the largest Rose growers in Canada. I am the sole representative for Eastern Canada of this firm.

The British Columbia stock I put out last year is bringing me many compliments on its high quality and splendid condition. All varieties are on Japanese multiflora.

BUSINESS TERMS

I do not substitute without permission. In ordering please state whether I may do so and, if possible, give a second choice.

Forwarding charges at customer's expense, by express unless otherwise requested and arranged for. Please notify me of your **express office**.

HARDY CLIMBERS

75 cents each

American Pillar—Very fine variety. Foliage entirely free from disease. Large trusses of single pink flowers.

Conrad F. Meyer—See Rugosa Hybrids page 22.

Dr. Walter Van Fleet—The best hardy climber to date. Large double flowers, light pink, fragrant. Excellent foliage, no disease.

Excelsa—An improved Crimson Rambler, identical in color and type but much less affected by disease.

Paul's Scarlet Climber—Brilliant scarlet and holds its color perfectly. Large double flowers. Moderately hardy.

Tausendschoen—Strong growing, very hardy climber. Very floriferous, light pink.

SHRUB ROSES

75 cents each

Harrison's Yellow—Deep, clear yellow flowers, double. Early blooming, very hardy, not affected by disease. 4—5 feet in height.

Moyesi—Single, red flowers, very hardy, no disease.

Persian Yellow—Tall shrub, 6—7 feet, very hardy. Full double flowers of the deepest yellow known in roses. Black spots badly.

Sir Thomas Lipton—Magnificent continuous blooming hardy shrub rose with rugosa foliage, no disease. 6—7 feet in height, wide spreading, shapely. Flowers large, double, White.

DWARF POLYANTHAS

75 cents each

Ellen Poulsen—Very free blooming. Small pink flowers of exquisite form.

Rodhatte—Large semi-single flowers of bright cherry-rose. Very free and continuous.

JUNE BLOOMING HARDY BUSH ROSES

75 cents each

These are all large roses of full double form :

Capt. Hayward—Crimson, fragrant. Very long blooming season.

Frau Karl Druschki—Grand exhibition rose of pure white; fine form.

Gen. Jacqueminot—An old favorite, rich red, very fragrant.

Geo. Arends—Large pink of splendid form, fragrant.

Hugh Dickson—Splendid large red, very fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing—Light pink, fragrant. Blooms with me from June to frost.

Ulrich Bruner—Cherry-rose, fragrant, very free blooming.

CONTINUOUS BLOOMING BUSH ROSES—75 cents each

These are usually called hybrid-teas. They flower more or less continuously from June to frost.

Avoca—Very strong grower, red, fragrant.

Francis Scott Key—Large crimson, fine in autumn.

Geo. Dickson—Very fine red, large, fragrant.

Gen. MacArthur—Crimson, fragrant. Very free blooming. One of the best.

Gruss an Teplitz—The hardiest continuous-blooming hybrid-tea. Red, fragrant. Very vigorous.

Hadley—Very fine bright red, fragrant.

Independence Day—Wonderful coloring of flame-gold-apricot; very fine.

Irish Fireflame—Very free blooming, single. Madder-orange, opening old gold. Most decorative.

J. B. Clark—Large red, fragrant. One of the hardiest.

Laurent Carle—Finest exhibition red. Splendid stout, straight stem. Very fragrant. Fine in autumn. One of the choicest varieties but not so free-flowering as some others.

Los Angeles—The most popular H.T. on the market. Coral-flame-pink of fine form and very free blooming.

Mme. Abel Chatenay—One of the best. Splendid form, size and color; carmine-rose with salmon shading. Very dependable.

Mme. Butterfly—Rich pink, shaded apricot and gold. One of the very best. Sport of Ophelia.

Mme. Caroline Testout—Very large light pink flowers, borne in great abundance throughout the entire season. One of the hardiest and best, fragrant.

Mme. Edouard Herriot—Sensational coloring, rich coral-pink, very brilliant. Hardy, free blooming, no mildew.

Mme. Ravary—Very beautiful hybrid-tea of fine form and rich orange-yellow color.

Ophelia—The best all-round hybrid-tea for general outdoor cultivation. Salmon-flesh with yellow shading.

Rayon d'Or—Rich, deep yellow, no mildew.

Red Letter Day—Very free flowering, vivid crimson-scarlet, semi-double.

Sunburst—Beautiful pointed bud of sulphur-yellow. Very free blooming, fragrant.

NEW VARIETIES—\$1.00 each

Betty Uprichard—Very fine new introduction. Inner face of petal delicate salmon, reverse glowing carmine. Splendid size, form and substance; free blooming.

Golden Emblem—Large, full double flower of deep, rich yellow.

Mrs. Henry Morse—Very large flower of finest exhibition form, bright pink.

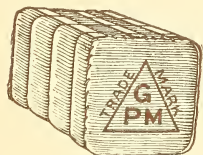
Radiance—One of the best, silvery-pink, very free blooming, fragrant.

RUGOSA HYBRIDS—75 cents each

Conrad F. Meyer—Strong growing hardy rose, making a fine bush, 4—5 feet in height or a splendid climber if trained up. Flowers large, full double, light pink, very fragrant. This splendid variety gives some flowers all through the season.

GRANULATED PEAT MOSS

I find this product so very useful that I wish to bring it to the attention of all gardeners. I use it for seeds of all kinds, for striking cuttings and for germinating valuable cornels of gladiolus. It has proven particularly valuable with me for germinating hybridized rose seed and for bringing the seedlings along safely. Tiny rose seedlings are most delicate indeed



and when grown in potting soil by ordinary methods are certain to damp off on the slightest provocation. Since using peat I have had no losses whatever from this cause, which is so remarkable that I am sure other growers will be interested. This material is sphagnum moss specially prepared for horticultural uses. It has remarkable moisture

absorbing qualities and will retain eight or nine times its own weight of water without becoming water-logged. Even if it should be over-watered it is so open in texture that the surplus drains quickly away and does not interfere with aeration. I find it ideal for all kinds of seeds and seedlings. In the case of rose seedlings I allow the young plants to remain in the peat until they are three or four inches high, when they can be safely transplanted to ordinary soil. This is much safer and I have had no losses since following this method.

I use granulated peat also as a mulch for my gladiolus beds. I grow my choicest gladiolus in frames six by sixteen feet, with rows one foot apart and running the short way of the frame. I find that one inch of peat will keep down all weeds and will keep the soil in loose, friable condition so that the heaviest rain does not compact the surface. This saves all the labor of cultivation throughout the entire season.

Rose growers on both sand and clay find this product ideal as a mulch covering for rose beds. It keeps the soil uniformly cool and moist, saves cultivation and keeps down weeds.

Granulated peat is entirely free from weed seeds and contains no fungus spores or disease germs whatever.

Granulated peat is ideal for lightening heavy soils and for providing the necessary drainage and aeration. It decays very slowly and is valued for its physical effect, not as a plant food. For seeds, etc., sown in flats I use it pure, but it can be mixed with potting soil if desired. For lily seeds, I spread an inch or two of peat in a frame and sow the seeds in the peat.

Less than 10 bales, **\$3.00** per bale, f.o.b., New York.

10 to 25 bales, **\$2.75** per bale, f.o.b., New York.

Granulated peat is an imported product and all shipments are made direct from New York by freight. This is cheaper than re-shipping from Simcoe. There is no duty but your customs office will collect 5% import sales tax.

Granulated peat comes in large bales, hydraulic-pressed, burlapped, slatted and wired. Each bale weighs 190 to 200 pounds and contains 10 bushels, equal to 13 cubic feet. This is sufficient when used as a mulch to cover 240 square feet one inch deep.

The freight from New York to most Ontario points is about .95c. per bale. Sample on request.



*Grow More
Irises*

THE IRIS

The Iris is, in my opinion, the finest of all hardy perennials. Its beauty rivals that of the orchid and astonishes those who see it for the first time. The most frequent remark one hears in Iris time is, "I didn't know they were so beautiful. Why aren't they better known?"

The Iris is essentially a garden flower but can be exhibited, even at a distance, although the blooms are too frail for ordinary handling. For interior decoration they are delightful beyond words. The flowers last about two days but a spike will open all of its buds in succession and thus remain in good condition for a week or longer.

CULTURE

Irises are entirely hardy and are not injured by the severest winters. They thrive in the prairie provinces and in the warmest parts of Canada. They should be *lightly* covered for winter, just enough to prevent alternate freezing and thawing which heaves the roots out of the ground.

Cultural requirements are simple but frequent tillage and freedom from weeds are essential. Their great enemy is moisture and they will grow on any soil which is not too wet. If given reasonable attention after the blooming season is over they revel in the heat and dryness of our Canadian summer.

Irises do not like manure and are almost certain to rot if fresh manure is used or if land is made at all rich. They are benefitted by occasional surface applications of lime.

Irises grow well in an open situation in full sun but will also endure some shade. It is possible to greatly extend the blooming season of a given variety by setting some plants in a sunny spot and others in partial shade. The flowers last much better in hot weather if shaded.

The earliest tall growing varieties come into bloom in this district about May 22 to 24, and the latest ones about the middle of June. Irises bloom before the rose chafers appear and give great satisfaction in sandy regions where these detested insects damage the peonies and roses.

The Iris is not without pests and the worst one is probably the beginner who insists on deep planting. I mention him (or her) first, because I have found by experience he is hard to convince beforehand of his error. In nature, the thick, fleshy stem of the Iris lies in a horizontal position and grows almost or quite on the surface of the ground. This is its correct position and the one which should be copied in planting. New divisions should be set only deep enough to be held firmly in place. This thick stem (rhizome) will stand almost any amount of drying but will certainly rot if planted deep or if kept wet for any length of time. Even when surface planting is practised, prolonged wet weather is dangerous. Rot should be carefully watched for and removed at once when found. In bad cases, transplant and divide the entire clump, making sure that all soft, rotten tissue is removed.

Iris Borer—This grub sometimes does serious damage but, fortunately, is not common. It should be watched for in all Iris plantings and immediately destroyed. It works downward from the leaves into the rhizome, which it destroys completely.

Irises may be transplanted at any season when the ground is not actually frozen. Divisions I send out are of generous size, sound, free from disease or pest and true to name.

Irises are shipped dry, so as to avoid heating and rotting in transit. Do not be alarmed if they arrive quite dry or appear to be drying up after they are planted. DO NOT WATER, unless very sparingly.

FRAGRANCE

Many people seem not to be aware that Irises are sweetly scented. This is an advantage not possessed by some of their rivals for popular favor. No mention is made of this feature in the descriptions which follow, except in two or three cases, because an Iris without perfume is the exception.

MORAL

If you have no Irises, get some. If you have some, get the better varieties. Certainly there is no flower easier to grow or more beautiful.

BEST VARIETIES

I am adding from time to time to my already extensive collection but have not yet seen some of the very newest and highest priced ones. I shall stock them as soon as I am convinced of their value. For the convenience of those who are interested, I am listing below, by color sections, the best varieties with which I am at present acquainted.

The three upper petals are called "standards"; the three lower ones "falls." Abbreviations used are "S" and "F".

Class I. White, standards and falls white, or nearly so:—Kashmir White (Wallace's Var.); Miss Willmott, (Foster), (also known as Kashmir White); White Knight.

Class II. White, feathered with lavender or purple:—Camelot; Fairy; Madame Chereau; Ma Mie.

Class III. Standards white or nearly so, falls colored:—Dalila; Rhein Nixe.

Class IV. Purple Bi-Colors:—Crusader; Dominion; Lady Foster; Magnifica; Oriflamme; Raffet; Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau.

Class V. Purple Sels. Lavender-purple:—Ballerine; Mlle. Schwartz; Morwell; Mother of Pearl; Pallida Dalmatica; Queen Caterina; Sweet Lavender. Blue-Purple:—Dora Campbell; Parc de Neuilly. Red-Purple:—Kochii; Caprice; Edouard Michel.

Class VI. Yellow Sels:—Mrs. Sherwin Wright; Shekinah.

Class VII. Standards yellow, falls purple:—Flammenschwert; Iris King; Maori King.

Class VIII. Shot Shades:—Ambassadeur; Asia; Imperator; Medrano; Ochracea-Coerulea; Prosper Laugier; Prospero.

Class IX. Lilac and Rose Shades:—Susan Bliss.

GENERAL VARIETY LIST

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

- Albert Victor** (1885)—Lovely soft blue; a great favorite; large and beautiful flowers. Mid-season. 40", **.25c** each.
- Alcazar** (Vilmorin, 1910)—One of the very best garden Irises. Tall, vigorous, free-flowering. Flowers very large. S lavender-purple; F deep purple-bronze. Early. 3½', **.60c** each.
- Amas** (1885)—Very early. Flowers large. Valued for its earliness and depth of color. S deep blue; F deep blue-violet. 2', **.25c** each.
- Ambassadeur** (Vilmorin, 1920)—The very best of its color and one of the three best irises in cultivation. The flowers are of fine form and the spreading falls have the most velvety richness of texture. Large flowers of great substance on tall, stiff stems. S smoky-bronze; F very deep brownish-purple; beard yellow. Late. 3½', **\$1.00** each.
- Archeveque** (Vilmorin, 1911)—Flower of medium size but of very rich coloring, deep purple-violet, F velvety. Medium early. 2', **.40c** each.
- Australis**—A good old variety; splendid grower, tall, with excellent foliage. S deep lavender; F soft blue. 3½', **.20c** each.
- Ballerine** (Vilmorin, 1920)—One of the best. Very large; light lavender-blue flowers, somewhat frilled at the edges. Tall and stately. 3'—4', **\$1.50** each.
- Camelot** (Bliss, 1918)—The tallest, largest and best of its color. Creamy-white, each petal bordered with a lavender lacing. 3½'—4', **\$1.00** each.
- Caprice** (Vilmorin, 1904)—One of the best "red" irises. Not red but reddish-purple; almost self-colored. 20", **.25c** each.
- Cherubim** (Vilmorin, 1911)—An iris of delicate, pale lilac coloring, F lightly veined purple. 2½', **.50c** each.
- Cluny** (Vilmorin, 1920)—A very fine, early, free-flowering and tall-growing iris. A lovely shade of pale lilac-blue, F slightly deeper. 3½'—4', **.75c** each.
- Dominion** (Bliss, 1917)—A truly wonderful flower of the largest size and of perfect form, with wide spreading falls. Magnificent in coloring, S light bluish-violet; F rich, deep violet, contrasting strongly with the conspicuous orange beard. The flower stems are stout but short, not over 20"—24". I have had three flowers open on one stem at the same time. Very scarce and will be high priced for many years. The plant has wintered well with me but has a tendency to leaf spot and rot. **\$10.00** each.
- Donna Nook** (Perry)—S light violet; F rich dark violet. Flowers are very large and are after Oriflamme and Magnifica in color. The plant is very free flowering, more so than any other variety in this type. **.40c** each.
- Fairy** (Kennicott, 1905)—An old variety but not known or appreciated as it should be. One of the best whites, although touched with lavender. Late, 40", **.30c** each.

- Florentina**—An old variety but still very useful indeed for garden effect and cutting. Very free-flowering, beginning early and continuing over a long season. Flowers large, creamy-white. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, **.20c** each.
- Fro** (Goos & Koenemann, 1910)—Yellow variegata, of medium height but very showy in the garden, especially in masses. S bright yellow, F rich red-brown. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, **.20c** each.
- Grevin** (Vilmorin, 1920)—A late-flowering variety of short stature but with very large flowers. S bright violet, shot with yellow; F rich, velvety violet-purple. $2'$, **\$1.00** each.
- Her Majesty** (Perry, 1903)—There are no pink irises but this is one of the nearest to that color. One of the best varieties for indoor decoration, especially by artificial light. $2\frac{1}{2}'$ — $3'$, **.20c** each.
- Iris King** (G. & K., 1907)—One of the best yellow variegatas. Flowers large and very showy. S clear lemon-yellow; F rich maroon-purple with yellow border. $2'$, **.50c** each.
- Juniata** (Farr, 1907)—An excellent garden iris, very tall and free-flowering. The flowers are large and sweet scented. Lavender-purple, almost a self-color. $4'$, **.20c** each.
- J. W. Lyon** (New, originated by W. McSkimming, Guelph, Ont.)—A very large flower of light lavender with falls slightly deeper. The standards are very broad, conical and clasping, holding their position regardless of weather. The falls clasp the stem after the manner of Ballerine. Tall, strong grower. $3\frac{1}{2}'$, **\$1.00** each.
- Kharput**—An early variety with large flowers of rich blue-violet coloring; F deep purple-violet. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, **.20c** each.
- Kochii**—The earliest variety in my collection and indispensable in every garden. The growth is short but the plant is free-flowering and the large flowers are of the richest coloring to be found in irises. Both S and F are an even shade of deep claret-purple. A tall variety in this color would be priceless. $1\frac{1}{2}'$, **.35c** each.
- Lohengrin** (G. & K., 1910)—A favorite with most visitors to my garden and usually described by them as of orchid coloring. A very strong-growing plant; free-blooming, with large flowers of delicate mauve. $3'$, **.20c** each.
- Major**—S very dark violet-blue, F rich dark purple. **.20c** each.
- Mandalisca**—A strong-growing and free-blooming early variety with flowers of good size and form and of beautiful color. Both S and F are an even shade of rich lavender-purple. $3'$, **.20c** each.
- Maori King** (Ware, 1890)—A free-flowering dwarf Iris, excellent for massing in the garden. The standards of this variety are of the deepest yellow to be found in Irises. F deep maroon-red with gold margin. $12''$ — $15''$, **.25c** each.
- Medrano** (Vilmorin, 1920)—A large flower of unique coloring; dark, smoky maroon-red, very rich and unusual. $2'$, **\$1.00** each.

Mithras (G. & K., 1910)—Splendid yellow variegata for general garden planting. Very showy. S light yellow; F claret-purple, edged with yellow. Mid-season. 2', **.20c** each.

Mme. Chereau (Lemoine, 1844)—This good old Iris is still popular. The flowers are white, each petal bordered with lavender-blue. Strong grower, flowers large; midseason. 3½', **.20c** each.

Moliere (Vilmorin, 1920)—Giant flowers of very dark, rich coloring but on short stems. S are over-lapping and do not flop as is so frequently the case in large-flowered varieties. S light bluish-violet; F deep, rich, velvety-violet, veined brown. Very free-flowering. 2', **.75c** each.

Monsignor (Vilmorin, 1907)—An excellent, late-flowering garden iris, especially for mass effect. A rampant grower and very free-flowering. The blooms are large. S pale violet; F similar but heavily veined with deep, velvety purple. 2'—2½', **.20c** each.

Mrs. Alan Gray (Foster, 1909)—One of the few pinkish sorts and very useful as a cut flower by artificial light. Early, free-blooming. Occasionally blooms again in autumn but not with certainty. S and F delicate pinkish-lavender. 2½', **.30c** each.

Mrs. Cowley (Bliss, 1910)—A good Iris of quiet coloring. S coppery-buff; F wine-purple. 2½', **.50c** each.

Mrs. Sherwin Wright (Kohankie, 1915)—Flowers of small size but of the deepest and richest color of any yellow variety known to me; self-color, without shadings or markings. Good grower and free-bloomer. 2½', **.30c** each.

Oriflamme (Vilmorin, 1904)—Immense flowers of handsome coloring. The S are of great size and bright blue; the F broad and long, dark purple. Magnificent at its best but standards droop in hot weather. 2½', **\$1.00** each.

Parisiana (Vilmorin, 1911)—An iris of unusual coloring. The ground color is white with the standards heavily dotted and shaded lilac-purple. The falls are pure white, lightly frilled at the edge with lilac. Flowers large. 2'—2½', **.40c** each.

Perfection (Barr, 1880)—An excellent garden iris, especially for massing. Very free-blooming over a long season. S violet-blue; F deep blue-black. 2½'—3', **.20c** each.

Prosper Laugier (Verdier, 1914)—Similar to Ambassadeur in coloring but lighter; more yellow in the standards and less purple in the falls. Not so large as Ambassadeur but freer blooming. A very fine iris of beautiful coloring although it no longer heads its group. S smoky-bronze with yellow ground; F rich, velvety brown-crimson. 3', **.50c** each.

Prospero (Yeld)—One of the finest. S pale lavender flushed with yellow at base. F deep red-purple with lighter shading at margin. Heavily marked with brown at the haft. Deep orange beard. Flowers very large and of fine form. Strong grower. 48'', **\$1.50** each.

Queen of May (Salter, 1859)—An old variety but a great favorite because of its pink shade. S and F soft rosy-lavender; early, very free-flowering. $2\frac{1}{2}'$ — $3'$, **.20c** each.

Raffet (Vilmorin, 1920)—One of the latest, coming into bloom last year on June 20. Also one of the bluest. S and F bright violet-blue. $2'$, **.60c** each.

Rhein Nixe (G. & K., 1910)—A general favorite as a showy garden iris of attractive coloring. Strong grower and very free-blooming. S pure white; F plum-purple, with white margin. One of the best for general planting and unlike any other variety in coloring. $3'$ — $3\frac{1}{2}'$, **.20c** each.

Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau (Millet, 1914)—The Queen of Irises. As a garden variety of superb excellence in every respect, I place Gaudichau ahead of all others of my acquaintance. I have had many spikes of Gaudichau with four magnificent flowers open at one time. It is classed as a purple-bi-color but the standards are of such a deep shade that in the garden it is almost self-colored. It has every good quality an iris could possess, together with large size and wonderfully deep, rich coloring. Deep blue-purple throughout, more intense in the falls. Early, $3'$ — $3\frac{1}{2}'$, **\$1.50** each.

Sweet Lavender (Bliss, 1919)—Very distinct and choice. French grey-lavender, F deeper. It is remarkably free-flowering with tall spikes and with flowers of medium size. $3'$, **\$1.00** each.

Trianon (Vilmorin, 1921)—Flowers medium-size; a delicate and beautiful color combination. S yellowish-buff, suffused with pale lilac; F similar, deepening to lavender. $2'$, **.50c** each.

Tunisie (Millet)—A very charming iris. Soft, smoky-blue, almost a self-color. Flower medium size. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, **.30c** each.

White Knight (Saunders, 1916)—Considered by some good judges the best white iris. Very sweet scented. A moderate grower; might be more robust in constitution. $18''$ — $20''$, **.30c** each.

Zwanenburg (Denis)—Unusual; free, large and very early. Very remarkable color. S soft fawn; F brownish-fawn. **.50c** each.

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